

and personal property, including art and cultural property. This is especially true in Eastern Europe, where there are numerous countries that have yet to enact meaningful restitution programs, including countries in Eastern Europe.

Two resolutions introduced today will address this topic. I have introduced a resolution, which Senator CARDIN has cosponsored, calling on Eastern European countries to implement restitution or compensation programs for those Holocaust victims and their heirs whose property and financial assets were confiscated by the Nazis, and in many cases seized by the communist governments that later came to power. Senator CARDIN has introduced a second resolution, which I have co-sponsored, supporting the goals of the Prague Conference.

I first introduced my resolution calling for restitution or compensation by Eastern European countries during the 110th Congress, following a hearing I chaired in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to examine Holocaust-era insurance compensation issues. While this hearing was the first time a Senate committee had met specifically to consider this subject, I have been involved in the issue for more than a decade. As Florida's insurance commissioner in the late 1990s, I helped lead an international effort by regulators and Jewish groups that ultimately forced many European insurers to come to the table and for the first time begin paying restitution to survivors.

Florida is a State with a large population of Holocaust survivors—one of the largest concentrations of Holocaust survivors in the world. Most are in their 80s or 90s—the very youngest are in their 70s. They are valued constituents, and while I recognize that no amount of financial compensation or property restitution can ever make up from the indescribable wrong of the Holocaust, I have been and remain committed to doing what I can to assist survivors to obtain without delay meaningful compensation for assets that they lost during the war.

The primary purpose of that hearing was to examine what remains to be done to compensate Holocaust survivors and their heirs for the insurance policies, now that the decade-long compensation process undertaken by the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claim, ICHEIC, has ceased operations and paid out some \$306 million to 48,000 Holocaust victims and their heirs for Holocaust-era insurance policies that belonged to them and never were paid.

While Western European countries and insurance companies participated in and contributed to ICHEIC, there was undisputed testimony at the hearing that Eastern European countries and companies did not and should be called upon to compensate Holocaust survivors for the unpaid value of their insurance policies.

Millions of Jews lived in Eastern European countries before the war. While many of them lived in rural areas and were too poor to afford insurance, there were certainly Jews who purchased insurance policies from subsidiaries of Western European companies whose assets were taken by the communist governments that came into power, or by Eastern European companies that were nationalized. Unfortunately, the Eastern European countries neither participated in ICHEIC nor contributed to any of the insurance compensation efforts that have taken place. ICHEIC nonetheless paid claims on those Eastern European policies from out of the humanitarian funds that were contributed by the ICHEIC companies, ultimately distributing \$31 million on more than 2,800 such claims.

Unfortunately, Eastern European countries have not taken nearly enough action on restitution for insurance and other private and communal property taken from Jews and other victims of Nazi persecution, and then seized by the communist governments that ruled Eastern Europe after the war. Poland, for example, is the sole member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe not to have enacted property restitution legislation. And Lithuania has yet to enact promised legislation to compensate communities that had communal and religious property seized. This is unacceptable.

The resolution I am introducing today urges countries in Eastern Europe to enact fair and comprehensive private and communal property restitution legislation addressing the unjust taking of property by Nazi, communist, and socialist regimes, and to do so as quickly as possible. Given that the youngest Holocaust survivors are in their 70s, time is of the essence.

Our resolution calls for the Secretary of State to engage in dialogue to achieve the aims of the resolution as well as for the convening of an international intergovernmental conference to focus on the remaining steps necessary to secure restitution and compensation of Holocaust-era assets.

The resolution received overwhelming support from the survivor community when it was introduced last year. Following the hearing, Holocaust survivors were notified of our intent to file this resolution and asked to provide input via e-mail. Over the space of 6 weeks, we received more than 200 messages from Holocaust survivors and their children and relatives now living in nations around the world, supporting restitution. Many e-mails addressed specific claims to property in Eastern European countries including Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, and Ukraine.

The following message of support from one Holocaust survivor exemplifies the many heart-rending and compelling e-mails I received, recounting what was lost by survivors who had

lived in Eastern Europe and their inability thus far to obtain restitution or compensation:

I support your efforts to secure property restitution in Eastern Europe for Holocaust Survivors.

With my family, I was expelled from our apartment in Lodz, Poland on December 11, 1939. We were allowed to take with us only 3 rucksacks and all our material belongings had to be left behind. These included a newly built apartment block with 10 luxury flats, a textile factory employing over 100 people and magazines full of finished fabrics.

My mother and I survived the Warsaw ghetto, my father was killed by the Germans in December 1944 and we returned to Lodz after liberation by the Russians in early 1945. Our factory and our apartment belonged now to the Polish authorities. We left Poland soon afterwards.

After the collapse of the Iron Curtain and the communist regime, I tried [to] get our possessions back without success, my appeal having been dismissed by the Polish High Court. No compensation was offered.

We hope the resolution we are introducing today will spur our own government and governments in Eastern Europe into action and call attention to this important unfinished business. The Prague Conference offers what may be the last time that a foundation can be laid for significant progress. Justice and memory demand nothing less.

SENATE RESOLUTION 154—HONORING THE ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK, BEGINNING MAY 17, 2009

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WICKER, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 154

Whereas the approximately 27,200,000 small business concerns in the United States are the driving force behind the Nation's economy, creating more than 93 percent of all net new jobs and generating more than 50 percent of the Nation's non-farm gross domestic product;

Whereas small businesses play an integral role in rebuilding the Nation's economy;

Whereas Congress has emphasized the importance of small businesses by improving access to capital through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009;

Whereas small business concerns are the Nation's innovators, serving to advance technology and productivity;

Whereas small business concerns represent 97 percent of all exporters and produce 29 percent of exported goods;

Whereas Congress established the Small Business Administration in 1953 to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small business concerns in order to preserve free and competitive enterprise, to ensure that a fair proportion of the total purchases, contracts, and subcontracts for property and services for the Federal Government are placed with small business concerns, to make certain that a fair proportion of the total sales of Government property are made to such small business concerns, and to

maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the Nation;

Whereas the Small Business Administration has helped small business concerns with access to critical lending opportunities, protected small business concerns from excessive Federal regulatory enforcement, played a key role in ensuring full and open competition for Government contracts, and improved the economic environment in which small business concerns compete;

Whereas for over 50 years, the Small Business Administration has helped millions of entrepreneurs achieve the American dream of owning a small business concern and has played a key role in fostering economic growth; and

Whereas the President has designated the week beginning May 17, 2009, as "National Small Business Week": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the entrepreneurial spirit of small business concerns in the United States during National Small Business Week, beginning May 17, 2009;

(2) applauds the efforts and achievements of the owners of small business concerns and their employees, whose hard work and commitment to excellence have made them a key part of the Nation's economic vitality;

(3) recognizes the work of the Small Business Administration and its resource partners in providing assistance to entrepreneurs and small business concerns; and

(4) strongly urges the President to take steps to ensure that—

(A) the applicable procurement goals for small business concerns, including the goals for small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans, small business concerns owned and controlled by women, HUBZone small business concerns, and socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, are reached by all Federal agencies;

(B) guaranteed loans, microloans, and venture capital, for start-up and growing small business concerns, are made available to all qualified small business concerns;

(C) the management assistance programs delivered by resource partners on behalf of the Small Business Administration, such as small business development centers, women's business centers, veterans business outreach centers, and the Service Corps of Retired Executives, are provided with the Federal resources necessary to do their jobs;

(D) reforms to the disaster loan program of the Small Business Administration are implemented as quickly as possible;

(E) tax policy spurs small business growth, creates jobs, and increases competitiveness;

(F) the Federal Government reduces the regulatory compliance burden on small businesses; and

(G) broader health reforms efforts address the specific needs of small businesses and the self-employed in providing quality and affordable health insurance coverage to their employees.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 23—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PRAGUE CONFERENCE ON HOLOCAUST ERA ASSETS

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. NELSON of Florida) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 23

Whereas the Government of the Czech Republic will host the Conference on Holocaust

Era Assets in Prague from June 26, 2009, through June 30, 2009 (in this preamble referred to as the "Prague Conference");

Whereas the Prague Conference will facilitate a review of the progress made since the 1998 Washington Conference on Holocaust Era Assets, in which 44 countries, 13 non-governmental organizations, and numerous scholars and Holocaust survivors participated;

Whereas a high-level United States delegation participated in the Washington Conference, led by then-Under Secretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs Stuart Eizenstat, Nobel Peace Laureate Elie Wiesel, Federal Judge Abner Mikva, senior diplomats, and a bipartisan group of Members of Congress;

Whereas then-Secretary of State Madeleine Albright delivered the keynote address at the Washington Conference, articulating the commitment of the United States to Holocaust survivors and urging conference participants to "chart a course for finishing the job of returning or providing compensation for stolen Holocaust assets to survivors and the families of Holocaust victims";

Whereas the Prague Conference is expected to review the issues agreed on at the Washington Conference, including issues relating to financial assets, bank accounts, insurance, and other financial properties;

Whereas the Prague Conference is expected to include a special session on social programs for Holocaust survivors and other victims of Nazi atrocities;

Whereas at the Prague Conference, working groups are expected to convene to discuss Holocaust education, remembrance and research, looted art, Judaica and Jewish cultural property, and immovable property, including both private, religious, and communal property;

Whereas the participation and leadership of the United States at the highest level is critically important to ensure a successful outcome of the Prague Conference;

Whereas Congress supports further inclusion of Holocaust survivors and their advocates in the planning and proceedings of the Prague Conference;

Whereas the United States strongly supports the immediate return of, or just compensation for, property that was illegally confiscated by Nazi and Communist regimes;

Whereas many Holocaust survivors lack the means for even the most basic necessities, including proper housing and health care;

Whereas the United States and the international community have a moral obligation to uphold and defend the dignity of Holocaust survivors and to ensure their well-being;

Whereas the Prague Conference is a critical forum for effectively addressing the increasing economic, social, housing, and health care needs of Holocaust survivors in their waning years;

Whereas then-Senator Barack Obama, during his visit in July 2008 to the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Israel, stated, "Let our children come here and know this history so they can add their voices to proclaim 'never again.' And may we remember those who perished, not only as victims but also as individuals who hoped and loved and dreamed like us and who have become symbols of the human spirit."; and

Whereas the Prague Conference may represent the last opportunity for the international community to address outstanding Holocaust-era issues: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) supports the goals and objectives of the 2009 Prague Conference on Holocaust Era Assets;

(2) applauds the Government of the Czech Republic for hosting the Prague Conference and for its unwavering commitment to addressing outstanding Holocaust-era issues;

(3) applauds the countries participating in the Prague Conference for the decision to seek justice for Holocaust survivors and to promote Holocaust remembrance and education;

(4) expresses strong support for the decision by those countries to make the economic, social, housing, and health care needs of Holocaust survivors a major focus of the Prague Conference, especially in light of the advanced age of the survivors, whose needs must be urgently addressed;

(5) urges countries in Central and Eastern Europe that have not already done so—

(A) to return to the rightful owner any property that was wrongfully confiscated or transferred to a non-Jewish individual; or

(B) if return of such property is no longer possible, to pay equitable compensation to the rightful owner in accordance with principles of justice and through an expeditious claims-driven administrative process that is just, transparent, and fair;

(6) urges all countries to make a priority of returning to Jewish communities any religious or communal property that was stolen as a result of the Holocaust;

(7) calls on all countries to facilitate the use of the Washington Conference Principles on Nazi-Confiscated Art, agreed to December 3, 1998, in settling all claims involving publically and privately held objects;

(8) calls on the President to send a high-level official, such as the Secretary of State or an appropriate designee, to represent the United States at the Prague Conference; and

(9) urges other invited countries to participate at a similarly high level.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a resolution to support the goals and objectives of the Prague Conference on Holocaust Era Assets.

The Prague Conference, which will be held June 26 through June 30, will serve as a forum to review the achievements of the 1998 Washington Conference on Holocaust Era Assets. That meeting brought together 44 nations, 13 non-governmental organizations, scholars, and Holocaust survivors, and helped channel the political will necessary to address looted art, insurance claims, communal property, and archival issues. The conference also examined the role of historical commissions and Holocaust education, remembrance, and research. While the Washington Conference was enormously useful, more can and should be done in all of these areas. Accordingly, the Prague Conference provides an important opportunity to identify specific additional steps that countries can still take.

I would like to highlight just a couple of examples that, in my view, underscore the need to get more done.

First I would like to mention the case of Martha Nierenberg's looted family artwork in Hungary. In a nutshell, Ms. Nierenberg's family had extensive property stolen by the Nazis, including some artwork. When the communists came along, they took additional Nierenberg family property, and the artwork found its way into the museums of the Hungarian communist regime.